

[illegible]

NO. 5.

"Tangling the Cold"

In Artemus Ward's inimitable lecture to Ghosts, he tells of an absurd man who couldn't have glass in his windows—he thought the ash would be enough, as it would keep out the coldest of the cold — his remains a correspondent of a story at old Pa son II, of P, used to tell of the experience of the cold on the night of his marriage. They went on a "bridal ar," to his cousin's down on the shore of

neers and spent the night, which was one of the coldest of the season, and put into a cold spare room, they suffered severely. After while his wife asked him to get up and see if he couldn't find something more to put upon the bed. After diligent search he could find nothing but his and his wife's clothing, which he gathered up and packed upon the bed and sat in and tried it again, but still they were no warmer very fast, and his wife

pped of him to get up and search about and see if anything more could be found, it suggested that there might possibly be something in a closet in one corner of the room, so he went and examined the closet and reported to his wife that an old fish net was the only thing he could find. "Well my dear, said she "put it on, put it on, it will tangle the cold a little".

A VERDANT YOUNG MAN IN A CONCERT
ROOM.—A young man, son of a respect-
able farmer of Luzerne county, recently vis-
ited Philadelphia, and in his rounds dropped
to a concert saloon. He was well dressed,
appeared to have been brought up carefully,
and evinced a degree of refinement in his
appearance that all farmers sons do not show.
He had been drinking before he entered—
water-girt took a seat beside him, and he
drank more. The girl was brazen, painted

and bedizened with jewelry. She drank and encouraged the youth to drink with her—usually she dared him to marry her. He accepted the challenge. She retired for bowl and bonnet, and he followed her out as an ox goeth to slaughter, he accompanied her to an Alderman's office, where the magistrate married them. The misery that must fall upon that young man and his family and parents, can easily be understood—

ROWDIES IN PITTSBURG—Pittsburg is becoming enviously notorious for the number of ruffians who infest the streets of the city, indulging in promiscuous assaults and robberies. Every paper from that place conveys some account of a new outrage of this kind. Men are knocked down on the streets daylight or at dusk, and there is no such thing as bringing the criminals to punish-

A lion belonging to a menagerie in Paris, lately achieved his independence by eating through his cage. He killed two men, severely wounded twelve others, and was proceeding to exterminate the population, when he called at a butcher's shop, attracted by the meat that was already

A Post Office Curiosity

A letter was posted at the post office in New London, a while since, bearing the following address: "To my sister Bridget, or to my brother Tim M'Carthy or if not to my good mother in law who come to America but did not stay long and went back to the old country in care of the Prusko who

es in the parish of bateaubuny a Clerk or
not to some Dacent Neighbor to Ireland'

Mr. Jones, since his marriage, has taken
ask slightlying of the holy estate —
rown was telling him of the death of a
utual friend's wife, whom the "discoun-
do" had courted for twenty eight years
d then married. She turned out to be
perfect virgno, but died two years after
a wedding. (Hibernian, May 1

“A man with a looking-glass under his arm, met a boy, and thought to be witty—his ex-
pense “More, boy” said he, but come and look in this glass, and you’ll see a monkey “Ah, indeed,” said the boy “how did you discover it?” No answer is given

Q "Would you throw Villandigham, ex Congressman into jail with common felons?" asked a sensitive Copperhead Judge Holt, when the famous, or rather infamous, traitor, was arrested. "Certainly," said the Judge, "if the vagabonds don't yell."

to scratch his head "Well, really," exclaimed Sheridan, "he has got something on his head, after all"

How I hope never grow homely as they grow old. The outer eye may become dim, and the cheek lose its freshness, but in the place of earthly charms will come a spiritual beauty, un fading as eternity.

FORUM.—Why should Gen B. M. Sullivan always be styled General? Because he has proved himself to be NOTHING in particular.

55-What is a quartermaster? The
man who gives the poor soldiers one quarter
and keeps the rest himself.

NOT A RUM DRINK!
A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
VEGETABLE EXTRACT
A pure tonic that will relieve the Aches,
Pains, Headaches, Stomach Troubles, and
all the ailments of the system.

DR. HOOKE DRANK'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
PREPARED BY
J. C. HOOKE, DRUGGIST,
No. 100 N. 3rd St.,
St. Louis, Mo.

4980	2700	1250	2380
.....	.....	1545	180
.....	300	2070	1200
.....	.....	2125	280

56	1750	800
25	4000	800
7	2825	200
11	1950	1000
10	1050	300
15	1850	400

STOMACH,
OR KIDNEYS

HOOFER'S GERMAN BITTERS.

WILL OVERSEE YOU.

36	1858	100	will cure every case of Chronic or Nervous
36	3255	....	Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, Diseases
36	5064	400	arising from a disordered Stomach. Observe
36	2575	....	the following symptoms resulting from dis
36	1562	300	and of the following symptoms

2564	100	orders of the digestive Organs:
2198	.....	Constipation, Internal Piles, Fullness of
4557	.....	Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach
8136	.....	Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness

21	620	100	or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations
22	977	Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the
23	1526	100	Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Haric
24	2091	400	Heart, Choking or Sinking Sensation
25	2865	100	when in a lying posture, Disagreeable Vi
26	Doze or Wobs before the Sight, Epilep
27	Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Parap
28	ragia, Yellowness of the Skin and Saddle
29	Flashes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Co
30	stant Imaginings of Evil, and great Repre
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GREAT DISCOVERY!
KUNKEL'S
WINE OF IRON,
the cure of weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Discharges of the System, Constipation, Acidity of the Stomach, and all cases requiring a Tonic. This Wine includes the most agreeable and

Salt of Iron we possess; Citrate of
 Oxide combined, with the most ef-
 fective vegetable tonics Yellow Peruvian
 the effect in many cases of debility,
 weakness, and general prostration, of
 the system of Iron, combined with our
 "Nerve Tonic," most happy. It causes
 healthy appetite, arouses the pulse, takes
 away flatulency, restores the color of
 the face, and gives a florid vigor to the coun-
 tenance.

If you desire and will have a "Li-
 quor Bitters," we publish the following receipt:
 Get one Bottle of Good's German
 mix with three quarts of Good Brandy
 Whiskey, and the result will be a preparation
 that will far excel in medicinal virtues and
 true excellence any of the numerous Liquor
 Bitters in the market, and will cost twice

want to sleep well?
want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
I try

KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON!
truly valuable Tonic has been so
ly tested by all classes of the com-
that it is now deemed indispensable
in medicine. It costs but little, puri-
blood, gives tone to the stomach, re-
boles the system, and brings life. We
ask a trial of this valuable Tonic.

COUNTERFEITS.
line of COUNTERFEITS.—As KUNKEL'S
line of Iron, is the only sure and ef-

less. You will have all the virtues of Hoo-
land's Bitters in connection with a good ar-
gle of Liquor, at a much less price than these
inferior preparations will cost you.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.
Will give you a good appetite, will give you
strong healthy nerve, will give you brisk
and energetic feelings, will enable you to
sleep well, and will positively prevent Yel-
low Fever, Bilious Fever, &c.

Those suffering from broken down and
delicate Constitutions, from whatever cause
either in male or female, will find in Hoo-
land's German Bitters a remedy.

medicines in the known world for the cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, there are a number of imitations of the public, we would caution the public to purchase none but the genuine manufactured by S. A. Kunkel, and to pay on the top of the cork of every bottle the very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves and speaks volumes in its favor. One bottle of Iron is put up in 75 cent bottles, and sold by all respectable

ough the best country. We par-
and every bottle bears the fac simile
oprietor's signature.
prepared and sold Wholesale and Re-
KUNKEL & BROTHER,
Brewers, 118 Market St., Harrisburg,
Philadelphia, Pa., and Baltimore,
—Or—
FOR THE PEOPLE FOR ALL!
WOMEN ARE WOMEN!
BUT, but an extract now shows. Speak them

(this country) No clapping attention to gain
 that a genuine money-making thing! I need
 of instruction only, and you will under-
 stand. A lady has just written to me that
 she is as high as TWENTY DOLLARS SOME
 instructions in this art. Thousands of
 making money rapidly at it. No person has
 to patronize it. It is a thing that takes but
 any other way before offered. You can make
 at the same time at the same time at the
 at the country or city. You will be quick
 but it is not only because it will yield a good
 but, also in consequence of the general at-
 tention it elicits. It is pretty much all profit. A
 necessary to start with.

derly one person out of thousands who over-
 interest in advertisements of this kind, think
 necessary. Consequently those who do send
 money will have been led to make such a
 claim of persons in this world who think that
 they have been lugged out of a dollar or so,
 thinking that it advertises a lumbag. Con-
 sidering no more. The person who succeeds
 in keeps on trying until he kills something
 as
 derly one person thousand dollars, and I expect to
 out of it—and all who purchase the art of
 in young or aged, male or female, are speedily
 removed, and the patient restored to health.
 DELICATE CHILDREN,
 Those suffering from Marasmus, wasting
 away, with sunken eyes and ribs on their bones.
 are cured in a very short time by the use of
 in such cases, will have a most surprising effect.
 PARENTS
 If living suffering children as above, and wish-
 ing to raise them, will never regret the day

RETURN. One Dollar sent in will insure return of a card of instructions in the art—
It will be returned to thee not soiled.

WALTER T. JENSEN,
No. 1 Park Place, New York.

C. Scald-head, Itch, Blotches,
Eruptions of the Skin, Chronic Erysipela,
Fever, Old Ulcers, long standing,
defiance every other mode of treat-
ment—permanently cured by "Dr. Swan's
S. Ointment." Prepared only by Dr.
S. No. 820, Sixth st., above Vine,

they commenced with these Bitters.

LITERARY MEN, STUDENTS,
and those working hard with their brains,
should always keep a bottle of Hoodland's
Bitters near them, as they will find much
benefit from its use, to both mind and body,
nourishing and not depressing. It is not
a liquor stimulant, and leaves no prostra-
tion.

ATTENTION, SOLDIERS!
And the friends of Soldiers. We call the

[April 7.]
 HUSBANDS OF MY LIVING relations or friends in
 the face that "Blood's German
 Bitters" will cure him to the discom-
 induced by exposures and privations incident
 to camp life. In the list, published almost
 daily in the newspapers, on the arrival of the
 sick, it will be noticed that a very large pro-
 portion are suffering from debility. Every
 patient of that kind can be readily cured by
 "Blood's German Bitters." We have no hesi-
 tation in stating that these living Bitters
 were freely used among our soldiers here.

MISS MCCREARY
has returned from the City, and is now
opening a large and beautiful assortment
of **MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,**
the latest styles, which she invites the
Ladies to call and examine, confident that
she will please with her selections.
—2m.

call and see the cheapest lot of

ever offered in Gettysburg, which
open and ready for sale at

FAHNESTOCK'S,

JESSE, Gingham. Muslin at reduced
at FAHNESTOCK BROS.,
9.
Sign of the Red Fern.

Brown Rust, Core Stock, Blue Shawl

Stark's newest druggist not have his
article, do not be put off by any of the imita-
ting preparations that may be offered in
its place, but send us, and we will forward,
freely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 88
Arch Street.

VOLKS & WYMAN

For Sale by Wholesalers and Dealers in every town in the United States.

(From the National Republican.)

Scenes of the Battle of Gettysburg.

A MODEL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

We some time since copied from a Baltimore paper a notice of the courages and loyal Misses Calhoun, two young ladies of that city, in connection with the battle of Gettysburg, where they were attending the Oak Ridge Seminary for young ladies.

Since then we have seen a letter from the principal, Miss Carrie Sheeds, herself, as we are informed, an interesting and superior young lady. We extract the most interesting portion of this letter. After speaking of the courage of the young ladies during the battle, and their assistance in relieving the sufferings of the wounded, when no surgeon could be obtained—she says:

"It makes me sad to recount the scenes of the battle; yet there are some pleasant incidents connected with it—out of which I will mention:

"When our forces retreated from Seminary Ridge, many of the prisoners were taken here. At the time (though I heard before) it seemed that I was ready to meet the whole rebel army; every vestige of fear had vanished. A colored rushed into the breakfast-room and a rebel after him, demanding of him to surrender. The Colonel, being a very large man, could scarcely breathe, (he was asthmatic), and begged for time to regain his breath; he told them to 'shoot him,' that 'he would not surrender, and if,' said he, 'I had my men here you could not take me.'

"I saw that he would be shot if he resisted any longer, and while the rebels were contending with some prisoners in another part of the breakfast-room, I begged the colonel to go with him and I would save his sword. He consented and I concealed his sword in the folds of my dress, and begged them to grant him five minutes, which was granted, and he assured me that he would be back for his sword." It was a sad sight to see them like that, grey-headed veterans, but it was a joyful sight to see him return to reclaim his sword, having gone with them as far as Monterey Springs and escaped—'rolled away from them,' he said, for he could not walk.

"You should have seen the pleasure which it gave those wounded patriots (for the room was filled with them) to see their colonel's sword safe. One of them, in the midst of his sufferings, sent some one to inquire if it was safe.

"This is one of the pleasant incidents, while there are many others, which I will not trouble you to read."

Another of Miss Sheeds' pupils, a beautiful brunette of some 17 summers, played so equally prominent part in the thrilling drama on a different part of the battle field. She occupied with her relatives the best dwelling house in the country, the ruins of which are visible from the Seminary Ridge, about a mile west of Gettysburg. (The destruction of this building was noticed by Mr. Everett in his oration.)

"Early on Wednesday morning the signs of the approaching tempest were so numerous and unmistakable that she was prevented from attending the school.

"During the charge of Buford's cavalry, which commenced the battle, this house was forcibly occupied by the Federal sharpshooters, from which to fire upon the rebels. On the repulse of the Union cavalry the rebels announced their intention of firing the building, in accordance with the laws of war; it having been used (they said) as a fort.

"The family, and the young lady protected, explaining that the occupation was forcible, and not with their consent, the young lady adding that her mother, who was not now living, was a Southern woman, and that she would blush for her parentage if Southern men could thus fire the house of defenceless females, and turn them out in the midst of a battle.

"One of the ruffians then approached her and proposed, in a confidential manner, that if she would prove that she was not a renegade Southerner by hurrying for the Southern Confederacy, he would see what could be done. The young heroine indignantly refused, and abandoning her burning home with her aunt, ran the gauntlet of the fire of two armies."

The name of Miss Sheeds' pupil who thus entertained and suffered, is Miss Amelia H. Harmon, the daughter of R. T. Harmon, a subaltern officer of a Pennsylvania cavalry regiment in Gen. Grant's army.

The circumstances connected with this act of vandalism of the rebels are singularly curious. These buildings were erected by a brother-in-law of Stonewall Jackson, the Rev. Charles G. McClure, deceased, before the commencement of the rebellion.

It is now ascertained that they were burned by the order of a chaplain of a North Carolina regiment, one of the "monsters" of the South, described by Parson Brownlow, and who thus burned the home-land of the near relatives of the rebels' greatest general. Lee, on hearing of it, promised to shoot the scoundrel if he could be identified.

He will soon have the opportunity, as his name will be given to eternal infamy in Baeholder's great pictorial history of the battle.

Arkansas is Loyal.

The people of Arkansas are ready to return to their allegiance to the Government, and to renew their devotion, which shall never hereafter change nor decay. The loyalty to Jeff. Davis in Arkansas does not extend practically beyond the shadow of his army, while the hatred to him is as wide-spread as it is intense. The Union sentiment is manifesting itself on all sides, and by every indication—in Union meetings, in desertions from the rebel army, in taking the oath of allegiance unsolicited, in organizing for home defense, and enlisting in the Federal army. Old days that have been hid in the crevices of rocks, and been worshipped by our mountain people as holy relics, are flung to the breeze, and followed to the Federal army with an enthusiasm that beggars description.

An official despatch received in Cincinnati confirms the reported repulse of Longstreet, and says everything is going on well. A letter from Cumberland Gap to Thursday state that on the previous day a fight occurred at Walker's Grove—twenty miles from the Gap—between the advance of General Foster's pursuing army and Longstreet's cavalry, who were attempting to cross Church river, in which the Rebels were repulsed and we captured four pieces of artillery. Two of our Sergeants were wounded at Jonesville, Tennessee.



THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG.

Tuesday Evening, Dec. 8, 1863.

The Union State Central Committee of California suggests Gettysburg as the place of holding the next National Convention.

This paragraph struck our eye the other day, amongst the news from California. It is to us a very interesting idea, and we trust it will be encouraged. The presence in our midst of such a large body of intelligent and gentlemanly men as always compose the Union National Convention, would be a pleasant affair to all of us. Our town, though not large, has shown its capacity to entertain comfortably a very considerable amount of people, as was clearly shown on the 18th and 19th. Besides, the glorious reminiscences which cluster around the great battles here, the National Cemetery, the Battle-field, and other scenes of melancholy remembrance, give Gettysburg an interest to strangers which is not likely soon to be lost. The beautiful landscape spread out before the visitor to the National Cemetery, and our own, bringing into vision the whole battle-field, will, in the brightness of May or June, also well repay a stranger for his visit. Few spots present a more interesting and glorious landscape.

A National Bank in Gettysburg.

We learn that measures are in train for the establishment of a National Bank in this place, under the Act of Congress. The Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Institution is to be the base of operation, we understand, and will be merged in the Bank. The capital, we hear, is to be \$50,000.

On Tuesday last, Samuel Lilly, Esq., entered upon his duties as Register and Recorder, and James J. Pink, Esq., as Clerk of the Courts. That they will make attentive and efficient officers will not be questioned by those who know them. Messrs. Eicholtz and Martin retire, after having served satisfactorily a term of three years.

H. N. Minnigh is now Captain of Co. K, 1st P. K. V. C.; George E. Kitzmiller 1st Lieutenant, and John O. Brandon Second Lieutenant. The company numbers 60 men.

The number of taxables in Adams county, in 1856, were 5756—deaf and dumb 12—slaves 2.

In 1863, the number of taxables is 6874, (an increase of nearly a thousand,)—deaf and dumb 13, blind 8—slaves none.

Mammoth Pumpkin.

SAMUEL DUBROWAY, Esq. raised a Pumpkin this season, which weighed 118 lbs., and measured 5 feet 7 inches round. He very kindly, clever fellow as he is, and ever was, divided the same amongst three of his friends, of which we were one. It opened beautifully, and is as good as it looks. Our thanks to him for it. May he live many years, and raise many other as fine cucurbits as this.

The President of the United States has been suffering for a short time from a light form of small pox, or varioloid.

There has, of course, been no Cabinet meetings, and many questions remain undetermined—amongst others the retreat of Meade across the Rapidan, and his removal from command. It is said that he does not desire to retain his command, and has privately tendered his resignation to the President more than once. This fact has given him strength, and the President will hesitate before he makes a change.

The continued illness of the President may prevent an immediate consideration of the subject. It is gravely asserted, that the whole cause of the retreat across the Rapidan, was rivalry between his Generals, swaying his action. There has been too much jealousy between our Generals all the time, and this has had a very bad effect on the cause.

The President had considerably improved in health at our last accounts from Washington.

A meeting was held at Cincinnati on Friday last, of men calling themselves the "Conservative Union National Committee." A number of speeches were made, one by Wm. B. Reed, of Philadelphia—a beautiful conservative! Gen. George B. McClellan was recommended as a candidate for the Presidency. Another meeting is to be held in Philadelphia on the 23d of this month.

Since the Rebel Gen. Bragg was defeated by Gen. Grant, there has been a terrible outcry against him throughout the South; and the consequence has been that he has been superseded by Gen. Hardee, who is working might and main to put his army on the offensive. Terror reigns in Northern Georgia, owing to a merciless imprisonment of men into the Rebel army.

Governor CURTIN has submitted, for the approval of the President, a plan for raising troops in Pennsylvania, which it is said, it acceded to, will place that State among the foremost in filling the required quota.

Lecture by D. McConaughy, Esq.

On Friday evening last, at Philadelphia, D. McCONAUGHY, Esq., of this place, delivered a lecture in the Musical Fund Hall, on the "Incidents of the Great Battle of July 1st, 2d, 3d." The Press says, "The Hall was filled to its utmost capacity, by an intelligent and fashionable audience. Previous to the lecture a very efficient orchestra discoursed several patriotic and operatic airs, to the satisfaction of all present. On the speaker making his appearance, the audience began to applaud, which continued for a short time. Professor Coppée then read a letter from Gen. Meade to Mr. McConaughy, complimenting him upon the correctness and explicitness of his description of the great battle. Mr. McConaughy then introduced, and delivered his lecture. In closing, he made a few remarks in relation to the National Cemetery, which has recently been dedicated; after which he introduced the venerable John Burns, of Gettysburg, who shouldered his musket and marched forward with the 6th Wisconsin in the attack of the first day, and fought nobly against the enemy. The old hero was received with rounds of applause, which he acknowledged with several bows, at the same time waving a small American flag."

The following is a correct copy of the Benediction by Rev. Dr. BACON, at the close of the Consecrating services on the 19th ult.:

O thou King of kings, and Lord of lords, God of the nations of the earth, who by Thy kind Providence has permitted us to engage in these solemn services, grant us Thy blessing. Bless this consecrated ground and these holy graves. Bless the President of these United States and his Cabinet. Bless the Governors and the representatives of the States here assembled with all needed grace to conduct the affairs committed into their hands, to the glory of Thy name and the greatest good of the people. May this great nation be delivered from treason and rebellion at home, and from the power of enemies abroad. And now, may the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, the love of God, our Heavenly Father, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with you all. Amen.

DIRECT.

The following beautiful Dirge was sung at the Consecration of the National Soldiers' Cemetery at Gettysburg. It was prepared expressly for the occasion. The singing of it, by the Ladies and Gentlemen of Gettysburg who volunteered for the purpose, accompanied by bands from Philadelphia, has been pronounced by all who heard it, as exquisite in performance, and has rarely been excelled on such an occasion. It was composed and arranged for four voices—the words by James G. Percival—the music by Alfred Delaney—and dedicated to Gov. Curtin.

O! it is great for our Country to die, whose ranks are contending,
Bright is the wreath of our fame; glory awaits us for aye!
Glory that never is dim, shining on with a light never ending—
Glory, that never shall fade, never, O! never away!

O! it is sweet for our Country to die; how softly
Warrior youth on his bier, not by the tears of his love,
Wept by a mother's warm tears; they crown him
With garlands of roses,
Weep, and then joyously turn, bright where he triumphs alone.

Not in Elysian fields, by the still, oblivious river,
Not in the Isles of the blest, over the blue rolling sea,
But on Olympian heights shall dwell the devoted
There shall assemble the good, there the wise,
Valiant and free.

O! then how great for our Country to die, in the front rank to perish,
Firm with our breast to the foe, victory's shout in our ear;
Long though our statues shall crown, in songs our memory cherish;
We shall look forth from our heaven, pleased the sweet truth to hear.

The Rev. E. W. Hutter has written a letter describing his recent visit to the soldiers lately released from the Richmond prisons, in which he says, "The pictorial representation in *Harper's Weekly*, so far from being an exaggeration, affords but a very inadequate view of these scenes of wretchedness." Those that have seen that picture can imagine nothing more than the envelopment and misery it represents. Yet to Mr. Hutter it is but a feeble suggestion of the terrible truth, and his testimony has ample confirmation.

A private letter received in Philadelphia from a Union soldier in Libby prison, dated Nov. 10th, which came through without the inspection of the Rebel officers, says:

"The Rebels have again reduced the rations, and we now receive per diem 3½ pounds of corn bread and one half of rice to 10 men, and as much water as we can drink. Meat was stopped a week ago. The Rebels allow us to receive letters, but won't let us write complaints to the North if they can help it."

Advices from Charleston to Tuesday last state that Gen. Gillmore continues to throw shells into Charleston at the rate of twenty per day, and was evidently doing considerable damage. All the inhabitants of Charleston have been moved to the rear of the city. The west wall of Sumpter has been undermined by the fire of our batteries, and as a fortified work it is almost useless. A heavy engagement took place on the 27th ult. between our land batteries and the Rebel forts on James and Sullivan's Islands. The weather up to Monday had been stormy, and consequently the navy was inactive.

Rumored Removal of Gen. Meade.

The Washington correspondent of the Tribune says:

The rumor that the Government is considering the propriety of relieving Gen. Meade from the command of the Army of the Potomac gains strength and currency. The news received to night from the army renders it probable that the agencies at work in this direction will prevail. The *Times*' correspondent writes:

Meade's friends here say that the object of the advance movement was not so much for the purpose of fighting Lee as for the purpose of preventing him from sending reinforcements to Longstreet in Tennessee. The movement is claimed to be successful, and it is now hinted quietly that the army will settle down into winter quarters on the line of the Rappahannock.

The correspondent of the *World* says: The military critics now essay to call the whole movement but an armed reconnaissance, but it is nevertheless known that General Meade started out with well conceived and matured plans for an advance on Richmond. His failure to carry them out involved, without doubt, the loss of his position as Commander of the Army of the Potomac.

The correspondent of the *Herald* says: That there was a great blunder made by somebody, somewhere, is apparent; but it is not for me to fix it. The public must wait until a court of inquiry settles the matter.

From the Army of the Potomac we learn that the Rebels on Thursday night made a reconnaissance in force across the Rapidan at Raccoon Ford, with the intention of ascertaining our position, but were repulsed by our cavalry, and hastily retreated across the river. We occupy Culpeper with a cavalry force.

By a delayed despatch from Knoxville, dated on Monday week, we have particulars of a general attack made by Longstreet's forces on Burnside's position, on the Saturday night previous, and which was continued on Monday. The Rebels were repulsed—with great slaughter, leaving their dead and wounded, and between two and three hundred prisoners in our hands. Burnside humanely offered a truce to the Rebels to enable them to bury their dead, which was accepted, and the wounded of both armies were exchanged. This check had probably something to do with Longstreet's subsequent retreat.

By the arrival of the steamer Parkersburg from New Orleans we have interesting news from Texas. The *New Orleans Era* of Nov. 22d says that an order issued in Texas by the Rebel General Magruder, dated Houston, 9th Oct., prohibits the widows of deceased soldiers and officers and the poor people from purchasing wood from the quartermaster's department. The reason alleged is that wood is so scarce that there is no more than is needed to keep the officers warm. Half-clothed women and children may perish with cold, but the quarters must be kept warm.

The proposition offered by Gov. Curtin to help volunteering, by allowing township which furnish their quota to be exempted from further draft, has been accepted by the War Department.

Official returns from all the counties in Wisconsin, of the recent State election, give Lewis (Union candidate for Governor), 70,661, and Palmer (Democrat), 64,551, leaving the Union majority 18,150. The increase on the Lowe vote over two years ago is 26,104.

The European news is miscellaneous and interesting, and contains a few topics of considerable interest. Earl Russell, it is said, will retire from the British Cabinet, and give place in Earl Clarendon. The rebel ram-ships building in the Clyde are to be denuded. Russia is supposed to be blockading the channels of Cronstadt with infernal machines, constructing earthworks, making arms and armor, and otherwise preparing for a great war. The difficulties of the French in Mexico are described, and a long list of starvation-prices in Charleston is published in the *London Times*.

GREAT WAR MEETING IN NEW YORK.

A large meeting of the citizens of New York, in favor of prosecuting the war with renewed vigor, and of suppressing the rebellion, took place on Thursday evening, in the Cooper Institute, Mayor Opdyke presiding. Strong resolutions in favor of increasing the pay of the soldiers to twenty dollars per month, and landing General Grant's recent victories at Chattanooga, were adopted, and speeches were made by Gen. Nickles, Judge Daly, John F. Brady and others. Letters were read from President Lincoln and Gen. Dix.

Twenty-two notorious Copperheads have been arrested near Jacksonville, Ill., for attempting to throw a train of cars off the track on the Jacksonville and Manchester railroad, with a view of rescuing deserters in charge of a proper officer.

Boston, Dec. 2.—Mrs. Jane M. Pierce, wife of ex-President Franklin Pierce, died this morning at Andover, Massachusetts. She has been in feeble health for several years.

Official statistics show a much more favorable condition of our foreign trade than has been generally supposed, the balances being largely in our favor for each of the three years of the war.

Deserters and refugees coming in to our lines report the death of John C. Breckinridge from a wound received in the fight at Ringgold.

It is thought that the Rev. Dr. Breckinridge will be elected by the Kentucky Legislature to succeed Senator Powell in the United States Senate.

The Question of the Payment of Bounty to the Nine Months' Volunteers.

PHILADELPHIA, December 3.—Information has been received that the Secretary of War has given his decision to Hon. B. French, Second Auditor of the Treasury, in the cases recently submitted by Messrs. Joseph E. Davis & Co., of Philadelphia, that the nine months' volunteers of the several States were called out under the first section of the Act of July 17, 1862, and that no troops were called for or accepted under the third section of the act referred to, and, therefore, that these troops are not entitled to the sum of twenty-five dollars bounty, and two dollars premium. The amount involved in the question is several millions of dollars, and as various payments throughout the country have paid many of the regiments from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Rhode Island, &c., they are thereby interested in the matter.

The several State Military Departments are also involved, as well as some thirty thousand troops who have served for nine months. The Second Auditor has also decided that \$25 advance bounty should be paid by the mustering officer to a recruit when mustered, as well as the premium. Satisfactory proof therefore must be furnished that the soldier was not paid this bounty, or the settlement cannot receive the confirmation of the Second Comptroller.

It is generally admitted that the enemy allowed our dead to remain unburied on the field of Chickamauga, though the rebels spent days in picking up fragments of iron, broken arms, and anything that could possibly be made of use, with which the field was strewn. Contending with this is the conduct of Hooker's troops, who lately spent many hours in giving burial to the rebels who fell in the recent battle. And yet, after the fight at Ringgold, where the Union regiment sustained such a high slaughter, dead bodies were found savagely mutilated by rebel hands. This is asserted with more than usual emphasis in a recent telegram from Chattanooga. In test of the foregoing, it may be remarked that Union pickets have been starved to death and killed for looking out of the windows in Richmond. Crimes like these, perpetrated only by the worst wretches in the South, tell of the cruel spirit of the rebel Government itself, whose tyranny is awakened indignation among the rebels themselves.

By a letter of Gov. Seymour, he now ascends to, and will forward the enlistment of negro soldiers in the State of New York. They are to receive the same bounties from the State as white volunteers. He cannot authorize the formation of new negro regiments, as the President's call says that the volunteers are to be used to fill up regiments in the field, but otherwise they may enlist, and will be counted in the quota of New York. The War Department has given authority to Gen. Spauld to raise a colored regiment.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—An immense meeting was held here this evening by the United States Christian Convention, in behalf of the Union prisoners in Richmond. Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, presided. The building was filled to overflowing. Many hundreds were unable to gain admittance. Addresses were delivered by Bishop Potter, Governor Booth, of Ohio, Major Baker, from Libby Prison, G. H. Smart, President of the Christian Convention, and others. The collection amounted to over \$10,000, and it is expected it will reach \$15,000.

THE WEATHER AND SNOW SHOWERS.

At Erie, Pa., on Monday week, the ground was covered with snow to the depth of eighteen inches. Sleigh bells were also ringing merrily in Duunkirk, N. Y., on that day. The train from Oswego to Syracuse on Tuesday morning was detained over an hour by the snow. On the track along the northern foot of the road the snow was a plump foot in depth. At Cleveland, Ohio, on Monday, the ground was covered with snow to the depth of six inches. The young men and maidens of St. Paul, Minnesota, are enjoying the luxury of skating on a lake in that city known by the romantic name of "Lake Como." The weather in Iowa is very cold for the season. On the 28th ult., the thermometer stood at 15 degrees above zero. At Wheeling, West Virginia, the hydrants were so tightly frozen as to stop the supply of water. Wheeling creek was also frozen over, and boys walking on the ice.

HEROIC SACRIFICES.—We understand, says the *Richmond Enquirer*, that two substitutes have recently been purchased in this city, one for ten thousand and the other for eleven thousand dollars. Considering the manifest destiny of the substitute system, this is rather a heroic temptation of fate, provided the principals design remaining in the Confederacy to luxuriate upon the surplus of their fortunes. But while so many are departing the country, and leaving non-combatants behind to take care of their property, it is not probable that such gentlemen will await the action of Congress in the substitute question. To make a fortune, capture a portion of it into real estate, and another portion of it into gold, then to set sail for Europe to await the termination of the war, while the wife stays at home, as a *locum tenens* of the property, is a scheme becoming vastly popular just now with substitute men.

A provincial council in Italy having voted a subsidy to the Poles, and a monument to Garibaldi, that hero declines the monument, but accepts the subsidy. "As long as the soldiers of two foreign armies riot on our soil; as long as a stream of civil blood flows from the Tronto to the Strait; as long as the glorious remains of our national battles die of hunger, or by their own hand in the midst of the insane rejoicings of our cities; as long as the boy wants a school and the orphan an asylum; as long as there are in Italy misery, chains, and darkness, speak not of monuments, least of all a monument to me."

A Telegram announces the arrival of the escaped rebel Gen. Morgan in Toronto, Canada. The circumstances of his escape, by cutting and digging under the prison, have the usual character of adventure which belongs to this somewhat romantic outlaw. A letter left by the brickman of Morgan's fugitive party, states that it took sixteen days, with a couple of small knives, and three hours' work per day, for the band to effect their escape.

The War News.

We have highly important intelligence from the seat of war in Virginia. The campaign in that quarter is probably over for the winter, as the Federal forces have recrossed the Rapidan and returned to their old base along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad at Culpeper, Brandy Station and Rappahannock Bridge. It appears from the various accounts received that the army having successfully crossed the Rapidan, fought one brisk battle on the left wing, and nearly used up their limited supply of rations and forage, a council of war was held, at which it was concluded that a return to the old camping ground was dictated by every aspect of the case. The main reason for this course are these: Short rations and difficulty of bringing up more; the Confederates strongly entrenched in a position which could not be carried without great loss; very cold weather, making it certain that the wounded, in case of a battle, would suffer and die by hundreds before they could be cared for. These facts, it is said, led to the order for retreat. There was no fighting during the retrograde movement, not even a skirmish; and the entire army recrossed the river with all its trains intact. The entire loss of the campaign is estimated at from six hundred to one thousand, killed, wounded and missing, of whom sixty were killed. The railroad and telegraph in order from Washington to Rappahannock Station. A semi-official dispatch from Washington received since the foregoing was written, says that Gen. Meade abandoned the campaign only when it had become evident that the Confederates had anticipated his advance and rendered the approach to Gordonsville and Orange Court House an impossibility.

Destruction of Rebel Property—Railroad Destroyed.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 1.—Cons. Hooker and Palmer evacuated Ringgold this morning, after burning the mills, depots, public buildings and railway bridge.

A cavalry reconnaissance twenty-three miles southward discovered no enemy, but they were found in force at Tunnel Hill.

The railroad from Ringgold to Chickamauga was destroyed by Gen. Hooker. Col. Gros' Brigade were left on the old battle field of Chickamauga, burning our dead, a large number of which had been left by the Rebels uncovered since September 20th.

A despatch from General Burnside, dated November 23, says that the enemy, on the 25th, moved up three brigades and attacked his brigade, in a strong position on South river, three miles from Knoxville. A hard fight ensued, and the enemy was repulsed with a loss of one hundred and fifty killed. The position was strengthened, and although the enemy moved down a larger force, with the intention of renewing the attack, General Burnside believed it could be held. He has been able, by using the road, yet left open, to keep up a supply of provisions. Reinforcements are sent on their way to him.

There has been no fighting in this army since Hooker's attack on Bragg's rear at Ringgold, on the 25th. Bragg was forced to march on, being badly whipped, although inflicting considerable loss upon Hooker. Our loss is about five hundred to six hundred; the enemy's much larger.

We have taken about six thousand prisoners in the three days' battles, many of whom are officers.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 2.—A Louisville despatch to the *Commercial* says fears are entertained of a raid on the Nashville Railroad, as guerrillas are concentrating.

A special despatch from Chattanooga says in the battle of Ringgold the 7th Ohio suffered severely, losing Col. Croighton, Lieut. Col. Crane, killed; Adjutant Baker wounded. Only one commissioned officer escaped unhurt. The 78th Ohio also suffered severely.

Prisoners still come in in large numbers; they will foot up seven thousand. The mountains are full of Kentucky and Tennessee deserters, trying to get home. Bragg, with the skeleton of his army, is making his way south.

The heads of numbers of our soldiers on the Chickamauga battle field were found severed from their bodies and stuck upon stumps and poles.

Tennessee is now free from all invasion or danger of invasion. Longstreet is literally defeated without a battle. Hooker, when he stormed Lookout Mountain, and fought like the angels and fiends in Paradise Lost, above the clouds—Sherman, when he carried, by his impetuous assault, the works on the rebel right, actually drove back Longstreet. Victory for Bragg would have been ruin for Burnside, but victory for Grant has sent Longstreet a fugitive among the mountains, in danger of interception, and impotent, either to attack or defend. The liberation of Burnside's army is a matter of great importance, not only to the West, but to the war in Virginia.

It may again advance eastward, and will embarrass by its influence upon the railroad system of the South the whole military conduct of the rebellion. These results are the value of the victory, and are not to be eclipsed by the incidental glory of the battle—the rout of Bragg's army, the capture of ten thousand prisoners and sixty guns.

The completeness, the perfection of the victory, its revolution of the entire situation, of the whole attitude of the war.

In the redemption of Texas and its entire restoration to the Union, our armies may expect support from the thousands of honest agriculturalists who have been maltreated and robbed of the products of their labor by the machinations, extortions, intrigues and false promises of Rebel military men and cotton dealers. The cotton crops of the planters have been rudely torn from them, by force of Rebel bayonets, at the captors' own price, and paid for in Rebel scrip and promises to pay. These facts have exasperated the people, and they now only wait the signal of a sufficient force of Union troops to the permanent occupation of the State, to flock to the standard of the Union and lend their support in any way necessary.

RATS LEAVING THE SHIP.—The *Pottersburg Express* says that "sundry persons" are trying to leave the Confederacy for Texas, Bermuda, and elsewhere, with their wealth, in order to shirk taxation and military duty, and to do a blockade running business.

The Storming of Missionary Ridge.

The storming of the Ridge in the great battle before Chattanooga on the 25th, is thus described by an officer in a report to the War Department:

"The storming of the Ridge by our troops was one of the greatest miracles in military history. No man, who climbs the steep by any of the roads that wind along its front, can believe that eighteen thousand men were moved upon its broken and crumbling face, unless it was his fortune to witness the deed. It seems as awful as a visible interposition of God. Neither Gen. Grant nor Thomas intended it. Their orders were to carry the rifle-pits along the base of the ridge and cut off their occupants, but when this was accomplished the unaccountable spirit of the troops bore them bodily up the impracticable steep, over the bristling rifle-pits on the crest, and the thirty cannon obfiding every gully. The order to storm appears to have been given simultaneously by Generals Sheridan and Wood, because the men were not to be held back, hopeless as the attempt appeared to military prudence; besides, the Generals caught the inspiration of the men, and were ready themselves to undertake impossibilities."

General Hitchcock, the officer who has had the general direction of matters referring to the exchange of our prisoners, has written a highly important letter upon the subject to which we give place this morning. The mystery which has enveloped the question, and the confused and contradictory statements which have been made about it, are for the first time cleared up by this letter. Our authorities, it would seem, are not to blame for the stoppage of exchanges. They have proposed to the Rebel Commissioner to exchange, man for man, all the prisoners now held in the South, but this the Rebels have refused to agree to. In all, we held forty thousand Rebel prisoners, while the Rebels held but thirty thousand Union prisoners; and they insist that the exchange shall be general; that is to say that we shall deliver up to them all of the forty thousand prisoners in our possession, and receive in return about thirteen thousand men, leaving about twenty-seven thousand men who might, for a few days, be considered on parole not to take arms unless duly exchanged. Besides the difficulty above indicated, there are several others, one of which General Hitchcock discusses vigorously and at length. In accordance with the bloody and barbarous proclamation issued by Jeff. Davis in September of last year, the Rebels have persistently refused to deliver up for exchange any of our white officers captured while in command of colored troops, or any of the colored soldiers who have been taken prisoners.

General Banks telegraphs to President Lincoln, from Brownsville, Texas, that his most anxious expectations of the result of his expedition have been more than realized; that he is in occupation of Bragg's Island, Fort Isabel and Brownsville, three important positions, and that everything is now as favorable as could be desired. Official mention is also made of the capture of Corpus Christi and Aransas City, together with the capture of one hundred prisoners.

The French Tobacco.

The Executive order under which the French Government is about to ship the 7,000 hog-heads of tobacco, so long stored at Richmond, announces that in accordance with the comity of nations, any tobacco belonging to the Governments of France, Austria, or any other friendly power, actually bought and paid for prior to the 4th of March, 1861, may be exported from any part of the United States. Upon the basis of this order an informal convention was entered into between Secretary Seward and M. Menier, the French Minister, on the 23d ult. It authorizes the passage of a fleet of transports, under convoy of two French corvettes, up James river to City Point. The French Minister undertakes that neither the laborers nor the crews of the vessels employed shall have any communication with the people on shore.

Missouri Legislature.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 2.—In the Senate to-day an act providing for the calling of a new State convention was tabled by a tie vote, the President voting in the affirmative. In the House Mr. Wagner offered a series of resolutions to the following effect:—"The abolition of slavery; that the insurgents must lay down or deliver up their arms, and surrender